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6,000 U.S. SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN LINGAYEN BATTLE

I.H.Q. Bares Blows Dealt Invaders Up to Jan. 19—Yanks Attack First Japanese Line

Japanese Forces in their land operations in the Lingayen Bay area have already accounted for 6,000 American officers and men killed or wounded besides capturing or destroying 59 guns, 67 tanks, 26 automobiles, and 42 bivouacs besides numerous other weapons, ammunition and provisions since the U.S. troops landed in the above area up to January 19, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The main U.S. force which landed on the coast of Lingayen Bay has been continuously attacking the first Japanese firing line extending from Damortis to the Cabaruan Hills, while part of these enemy forces detoured and penetrated Posorrubio. Japanese Forces are now smashing the enemy attacks, the same communique revealed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., January 22

"1. The main body of the enemy forces that landed on the coast of Lingayen Bay has been continuously attacking our position on the first firing line extending from the neighborhood of Damortis to an area near the Cabaruan Hills.

"Making a detouring movement, a part of these enemy forces penetrated Posorrubio and its vicinity in the sector between our 1st and 2nd firing lines, but our Forces are fighting valiantly and are smashing the enemy attackers.

"2. Of the war results obtained by our Forces on the ground in the foregoing areas since the enemy landing up to January 19, the principal items which have been ascertained follow:

Enemy soldiers killed or wounded	More than 6,000
Captured or destroyed:	
Guns	59
Tanks	67
Automobiles	26
Bivouacs	42

In addition, numerous weapons, ammunition, and provisions."

Enemy Advance Stalled

The unending Japanese attacks have been so furious and terrific that the American forces which landed in the Lingayen Bay area early this month are now unable to carry out any positive onslaughts and a part of the enemy troops were forced to withdraw before the activity of our shock attack units as well as those of the artillery columns.

In the short period of only 11 days since their landing on the Lingayen Bay coast on January 9, the American forces have already suffered huge personnel losses in the land operations at Damortis, Bindey, Manaoag, Posorrubio and the Cabaruan Hills, aggregating more than 6,000 men killed or wounded.

In addition, the enemy lost 59 guns, including 40 M-12 mobile guns, 67 tanks, 26 motorcars and 42 bivouacs which were either captured or blasted by Imperial Land Forces in the same period.

In these war results obtained by the Japanese are not included those achieved in Lingayen Bay and other operational sea areas near Luzon Island, where more than 150 U.S. warcraft had been blasted by Japanese Air Forces together with a large number of officers and men of the invasion force.

With their main strength, the American forces have persistently been attacking the first Japanese lines after moving forward four kilometers from the coast, or on a line extending from Damortis, Bindey, Manaoag and to the Cabaruan Hills. Due to the heavy Japanese attacks, however, the enemy forces have sustained heavy losses and are now failing to make further headway.

In the area north of Manaoag, the American units also were forced to cease their offensive with their attack having been brought to a standstill, and are now endeavoring to construct defensive positions. Similar situation is also witnessed on the front in the neighborhood of the Cabaruan Hills.

Part of the invasion troops, in a detour operation, penetrated Posorrubio and its vicinity, the sector between the first and second Japanese firing lines, on January 16.

Moving further northward, the enemy approached the neighboring district of Sison on January 18 but started a retreat on the following day in the face of the severe Japanese counterattack.

East of Bobonan, other invaders came attacking but were completely smashed by the Japanese and sustained tremendous losses.

Meanwhile, no active movement of the enemy artillery forces which advanced to an area west of Bindey has been reported.

A Japanese shock attack unit contacted an enemy force in the vicinity of Pinalonan and Urdaneta on January 16 when the Japanese blasted six to seven U.S. tanks besides one M-12 mobile gun.

PITCHED CLASHES MARK WAR IN LINGAYEN AREA

Japanese Raiding Units Continue Closing-In Attacks Against Enemy Positions

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE LINGAYEN AREA, January 21.—Fearlessly blocking the enemy attempt to advance southward along the Manila highway, heading for the Luzon plain, Japanese Raiding and Closing-in Units are charging into the enemy positions from all directions. Due to these onslaughts, the main bodies of the enemy forces are still pinned to the coastal area along Lingayen Bay though a part of the enemy equipped with tanks have made a minor advance southward.

Part of the enemy main force approached a Japanese position northeast of Bindy on January 19, but was immediately repulsed by the Japanese who launched a fierce counterthrust against the enemy and set six of the enemy tanks on fire.

Two enemy companies operating in the Damortis and Labon areas, equipped with four trench-mortars commenced sporadic bombardment from the shoreline, but counterattacked by the Japanese, the enemy guns were silenced in no time.

In the area four kilometers east of Labon, mopping-up operations are now being carried out against some 200 American soldiers.

Fiercely counterattacking an enemy company which had been attempting detour maneuvers during the past few days in the area 15 kilometers east of San Fabian, crack Units of the Japanese Forces damaged two tanks and inflicted 80 casualties.

Raiding Units Keep Active

By H. HASHIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE LINGAYEN AREA, January 21.—Japanese Raiding Units have been daily charging deep into the midst of enemy positions with fixed bayonets, striking terror into the enemy who is several times or several scores of times superior in numerical strength.

On the night of January 18, the Shibata Raiding Unit comprising 10 members attacked the enemy position north of San Fabian and damaged one medium sized enemy tank, captured 20 ammunition boxes, five cases containing foodstuffs and one heavy machinegun while they killed or wounded 20 enemy soldiers.

In concert with the Shibata Raiding Unit, the Senya Raiding Unit also killed or wounded 32 enemy soldiers and captured 30 ammunition boxes while Lance-Corporal Sugibuchi and three others in unison with Superior Private Masui and three others charged into the enemy barracks at a point, one kilometer east of Labon and combatting numerically superior enemy force inflicted 120 casualties and blasted all the barracks. Sergeant Takimura and five others attacked the enemy position only 500 meters from the one stormed by Lance-Corporal Sugibuchi, and killed 55 enemy soldiers as well as causing explosions at two places.

Early on the afternoon of January 19, another Raiding Unit headed by Sergeant Shigeo Nakamura and co-operated by Lance-Corporal Yasumasa Kuroyama and others entrenched in the San Fabian area, dashed into the enemy position located in the Arakan area, with bomb-throwers tucked under their arms. After blasting or setting ablaze a 10-centimeter gun, one ammunition dump, three encampments, some automobiles, three light trench-mortars and other arms and inflicting more than 90 casualties, all the Japanese returned safely.

Meanwhile, the Naraoka Section dashed into the position where enemy troops were being assembled preparatory to crossing the Labon River, and immediately blasted two barracks, killed or wounded 40 enemy soldiers, thus throwing the enemy into utter consternation.

In the area south of Damortis, Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka and three others destroyed one enemy encampment and killed 15 soldiers while Corporal Nagase and three others in the Labon area killed 16 enemy soldiers. Throwing explosives into the enemy position they also killed or wounded 15 others.

SOVIET ADVANCE CHECKED BY STRONGER RESISTANCE

Reich Units Effectively Block Red Army in Lower Silesia And E. Prussia

Domei

BERLIN, January 21.—Growing resistance was reported along the entire 1,000-kilometer front of the raging Soviet winter offensive and the Soviet armies were checked or slowed down on the southern and northern tips—upper and lower Silesia and eastern East Prussia—and only in the center sector were Soviet tank spearheads able to gain ground westward.

Soviet assaults against upper and lower Silesia still continues with undiminished ferocity, but it is meeting with growing German resistance everywhere and temporarily at least the apparent Soviet pincer movement to cut off the upper Silesian industrial district from the north and south has been paralyzed.

According to field dispatches received late today, the southern wing of the Soviet thrust after crossing the Vistula near Krakow has already been so badly battered that it is unable to carry out its part of the operations. The northern encirclement wing, on the other hand, was able to drive a tank wedge through the German positions to near Gross-Strelitz, but it is expected that the situation will soon be restored as German counter-measures are now in progress.

A Soviet tank attack collapsed completely near Trzebinia, a railway station about 30 kilometers west of Krakow, and lost 12 tanks. Also near Jawerzno, slightly to the northwest, repeated Soviet break-through attacks were smashed and operations were suspended. In the area adjoining to the north, Soviet tank groups managed to push farther westward west and northwest of Czestochowa. The German garrison at Loben, just southwest of Czestochowa, defended itself successfully against the storming Soviet tanks and put some 40 of them out of action. An additional 30 Soviet tanks were destroyed between the lower Silesian border and Kempen (Kepno) and southwest of Lodz several Soviet tank groups were annihilated.

Accelerated German counter-measures also scored successes at the extreme northern tip of the Eastern Front. Despite further Soviet reinforcements from north of Warsaw, Soviet attacks against the south East Prussian border district were stopped in bitter fighting and the Soviet advance was checked.

Simultaneously Soviet formation attacking East Prussia directly from the east along the Stallupoenen-Insterburg railway line increased their pressure and the fighting reached a new climax as the Soviets pressed forward toward Gumbinnen with three infantry divisions. Violent fluctuating street-fighting is now taking place within the city.

North of Insterburg, Soviet formations attacked in the direction of the Insterburg-Tilsit railroad, but these formations were caught and repulsed by German counter-attacks near Aulenbach (Aulowönen) and Kreuzingen (Skaisgraren). Further Soviet reinforcements were rushed up and Tilst was given up after 34 Soviet tanks had been destroyed. Fresh attacks by the 3rd White Russian army group directed westwards toward the Masurian Lake district were repulsed by heavy German artillery fire and mortar detachments.

Between Warthe and the Vistula west of Warsaw, on the other hand, Soviet tank spearheads scored gains westward between Kolo and Leslau (Wloctawek) but an expansion toward Torun was prevented by tenacious German resistance.

Shigemitsu Avers Government Resolved To Bring About a Total Peace With China

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, speaking at the plenary session of the House of Representatives on Sunday, testified that the Government was resolved to strive to bring about a total peace with China and also to improve the strained economic conditions in that country in cooperation with the Chinese authorities. Mr. Shigemitsu did so in reply to interpellations posed by Representative Tsuneo Kanemitsu.

Mr. Shigemitsu said only by having a deep insight into the prevailing international situation and by striving at the same time to realize Japan's own principles and advocacies could Japan's foreign policy be intensified. Mr. Shigemitsu said that he was resolved to make endeavors to carry out diplomatic policies positively on the basis of the Five Principles of Diplomacy.

Declaring that he was determined to devote the greatest part of his efforts to improving the relations with good neighbors and friendly Powers, Mr. Shigemitsu remarked that, especially in China, he intended to exert utmost efforts to drive off the aggressive Anglo-American influences there to materialize a total peace with her and to improve the strained economic conditions with what may be termed as "a New Economic Policy" in cooperation with the Chinese authorities.

Mr. Shigemitsu took the occasion to emphasize that the magnificent fight put up by the Axis ally, Germany, was by no means due to any miracle but a manifestation of the excellent leadership of that country and the high morale of the people who, at this time of national emergency, are devoting themselves to the defense of the country, all united as one body. He added that it was the "crystallized effect" of the painstaking exertions which the entire German people have been making each at his or her own respective post.

Interpellations by Mr. Kanemitsu on domestic problems elicited the following statement from Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso:

"The fundamental principle of war direction is to concentrate the material and spiritual strength of the nation, military, official and civilian, solely on the successful prosecution of our war objectives and to put the plans forcefully into realization. From this point of view, the Government expects to coordinate military command and administration by the smooth functioning of the Supreme Council for the Direction of War and thus to materialize national policies with active measures.

"Under the serious war situation, the Diet holds exceedingly great significance as an organ for representing the people and through this organ, we expect to have the people clearly understand the Government policies and to win their confidence and support.

"In view of the prevailing situation, the Administration deems it necessary to establish such a domestic structure as will meet the requirements of the times. The Government, therefore, is determined to materialize such an internal structure with full considerations toward the developments of war situation.

"As for the bolstering of official administration, the matter is one of the most important at the moment and the Government is naturally resolved to pay more serious considerations to the question. We expect to bolster official discipline so that the members of the civil service will become fully aware of the gravity of the war situation and maintain such strict discipline as would suit these times of decisive war. We also expect to simplify various laws and regulations which form the basis of wartime administration. As for the improved treatment of petty officials, measures have been taken since the end of last year. The Government will pay considerations in the future to the suggestion that men of ability be picked up for the civil service. As for the expansion of the function of regional administrative machinery, concrete measures are being carried on at present in line with the basic principles of the urgent policies which the Government made public some time ago."

The House of Peers sat in plenary session at 10 a.m. on Monday and took up nine bills including the one pertaining to the revision in the Military Recruitment Law. Following explanations, the bills were referred to special committees, and the session adjourned.

Following the adjournment of the plenary session, a meeting of the Committee for the Bill pertaining to the Revision of the Pensions was held. Meanwhile, the Budget, Recommendations and Petitions and Account Settlement Committees sat in respective meetings at 9:50 a.m. the same day.

The House of Representatives met in full session at 10:35 a.m. Fifteen bills were introduced to the day's agenda and then referred to the committees concerned following explanations.

Speeches of condolence were then delivered for the three deceased members of the House, Tanezo Kawakami, Shigeru Iizuka and Jinzo Fukui by their colleagues. The session adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

The Lower House Budget Committee sat in a plenary session at 1 p.m. Following explanations of the budgetary bills by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, interpellations were made by Seijun Ando on basic principle of war direction; Masamichi Royama and Yusuke Tsurumi on foreign policy; Takeyo Nakatani on problems of Greater East Asia; and Shunji Akoshima on wartime propaganda policy.

Prime Minister Koiso stated to answer to an interpellation put by Seigi Kimura of the House of Representatives at its plenary session on Sunday that the Government had under contemplation a plan concerning the establishment of a coordinated price policy bureau in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister also added that before the establishment of such a bureau a wartime price policy investigation commission would be organized.

New Political Body Hoped

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, in his statement given to the representative of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on Monday, declared that the Government ardently expected the formation of a political organization which will meet the requirements of the times.

The Prime Minister's statement was transmitted to the members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association who met in a conference at 10 a.m. on Monday within the Diet Building. In compliance with the demand of the members of the same organization, Hideyuki Miyoshi, of Tottori, had questioned Prime Minister Koiso what the latter had meant when he declared on Sunday that he expected the realization of a sure-victory national structure in consideration of the developments of the war situation, in reply to interpellations posed by Representative Tsuneo Kanemitsu in the course of the plenary session of the Lower House.

Mr. Miyoshi told the members that he had elicited from the Prime Minister a reply to the effect that in view of the critical war situation, he saw the necessity of an early establishment of a sure-victory internal structure and that he had not meant that the action should be expedited or delayed by the developments of the war situation.

Mr. Miyoshi further stated that the Prime Minister, upon being pressed on the question, had given the following reply:

"The Government concurs in principle with the opinions submitted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association stressing the necessity of establishing an internal structure for unfailing victory in view of the prevailing situation. The Government deems it necessary to have such a political organization established as will conform with the requirements of the times. It looks forward to the materialization of the project.

"As regards the measures for the Government to undertake in connection with this issue, the Administration will strive to carry them out with enthusiasm and determination."

Meanwhile, Shigeru Eguchi, of Fukuoka, and 19 other members of the House of Representatives proposed on Monday the formation of an M.P.'s Special Attack Corps in view of the grave responsibility which the Diet members shoulder under the pressing situation. Principles of the organization were made public the same day.

Wallace Replaces Jones

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 22.—American Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones resigned from his post at President Roosevelt's request. He will be succeeded by Henry Wallace who on Saturday was replaced as Vice-President by Harry Truman.

U.S. Launching Carrier

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—The U.S. Navy Department officially announced today that the first of the three 45,000-ton aircraft carriers equipped with the latest type of aircraft will be launched in a few weeks. The report said that the first carrier has been named Coral Sea and the second, Midway.

DIET SPEECHES REFLECT JAPAN'S TRUE STRENGTH

Addresses by Koiso, Shigemitsu, Ishiwata Also Warning to Enemy, Says Iguchi

The speeches in the Diet on Sunday by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata "epitomize the innate as well as actual strength of Japan," commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Monday.

Mr. Iguchi told correspondents at his foreign press conference that the speeches "reflect the confidence of the Japanese people and their firm resolve to make the utmost exertions to win the war and realize the aims for which they fight" and also that they "constitute a stern warning to the enemy that Japan will not rest her arms until the common war aims for which she and her allies are fighting have been consummated."

The three speeches, Mr. Iguchi stressed, have made ever more clear the strength and determination of Japan to wage the war to final victory. "Prime Minister Koiso," he said, "minced no words in emphasizing the critical nature of the current military situation, but at the same time he made it quite clear that Japan has the resources both material and spiritual and the necessary determination and fighting spirit to overcome all difficulties and to turn the tide of war in our favor." Mr. Iguchi pointed out that through the various decisive war measures the Prime Minister mentioned, the latter had given the nation definite directions in which to turn its total strength and thereby develop the power to deal the enemy a crushing defeat.

War, Peace Aims Clarified

Turning to the speeches by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Ishiwata, Mr. Iguchi declared that the former "has clarified with convincing force the war and peace aims for which Japan, in concert with her allies, is fighting for and by doing so he has shown more than ever before that only by striving for and realizing those aims can the world be assured of a real and permanent peace among all nations" and that the latter "has given convincing proof of the stability and strength of Japan's wartime financial and economic organization, a stability that can stand the stresses and strains of the war and enable the nation to make those exertions that are necessary to win the war without weakening the fabric of the nation's life."

Dwelling at length on Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's speech, Mr. Iguchi said, "The clear-cut elucidation of Japan's war and peace aims has made it manifestly clear that we are fighting for far higher goals and more sincerely and consciously for the well-being of the world than our enemies. The five principles of the United States foreign policy enunciated by United States State Secretary Edward Stettinius, Jr. in December stands no comparison with the five principles of Japan's foreign policy which Mr. Shigemitsu reiterated yesterday."

"As I pointed out on December 15, in connection with Stettinius' statement," Mr. Iguchi continued, "the American policy is self-centered and selfish, for to America there are no interests higher than her own. To realize them, it is the American philosophy that if she has the military and economic power to do so, she may arbitrarily manipulate and utilize the interests of others for her selfish purpose."

U.S., Japanese Aims Contrasted

Mr. Iguchi emphasized that "in contrast with that narrow and short-sighted American policy, which is founded upon her materialistic and mechanistic philosophy," the Japanese policy "is founded upon the wisdom of the ages, wisdom nurtured by a profound philosophy of universal understanding, universal appreciation and universal application." "The wide gulf," he remarked, "or more exactly the vastly different levels of thought between the policy and aims of the enemy and those of ours, has been most succinctly expressed by Mr. Shigemitsu in these words, 'A peaceful world order can be brought into being in an atmosphere of international amity and cooperation which excludes none but invites the collaboration of all'."

"In this statement," Mr. Iguchi said, "is to be found the real key to a true and permanent world peace. That is the kind of world order for which we are fighting and striving. And it is for the realization of such a world order that Japan and her partners are putting forth all their efforts at a time when both the enemy war leaders and our war leaders are pointing out to their respective peoples the critical stage to which the war has approached and are asking for supreme efforts. Needless for me to say, the greater and more overwhelming efforts will be made by those who fight for nobler and more universal human ideals."

Annual Poetry Party Held Monday Honored By Imperial Presence

The New Year Imperial Poetry Party was held in the Imperial Palace in the August presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress at 10 a.m. on Monday. The Imperial subject was "Early Plums in Front of a Shrine." The function was attended by Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister; Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief of the Imperial Poetry Bureau; Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa, and other high officials. Poems composed by Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager were respectfully read first by reciters specially appointed for the occasion. Five poems selected from among altogether 18,985 presented by the people also were read in the Imperial presence.

JAPANESE TAKE HUANGLI IN DRIVE IN KWANGTUNG

Chungking Force in Area Flees Toward Hoyuan—Nienshan In Bias Bay Also Taken

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

AT SOUTH CHINA ADVANCE BASE, January 22.—The Japanese Units that reduced Huichow in Kwangtung Province on January 16 completely occupied Huangli, 30 kilometers northeast of Huichow, on January 19. The result was that the main force of the Chungking Independent 20th Brigade fled pell mell toward Hoyuan, 70 kilometers northeast of Huichow.

On the other hand, about 400 enemy troops which lost Huichow to Japan secretly penetrated into the vicinity of Huichow on the morning of January 20 in an attempt to attack the Japanese from the rear, but were quickly repulsed.

In the Bias Bay sector, the Japanese Units which reduced Pingshanhsu on January 18 swiftly advanced to the southeast and finally occupied Nienshan, 50 kilometers southeast of Huichow and a key point on the northeastern coast of Bias Bay, at 3 p.m. on January 19.

Suichwan Surprise-Attacked

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, January 21.—A Japanese night bomber unit carried out a surprise attack on Suichwan in Kiangsi Province despite bad weather on the night of January 20 and damaged and set ablaze 12 enemy planes on the ground. The area near the airfield and the runway also were blasted. One B-29 bomber, which is supposed to have made a forced landing on its way from a raid on the Japanese mainland or Taiwan was included in the planes blasted by the Japanese raiders. All Japanese planes returned safely.

48 Blasted Over S. China

By J. TSUTUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, January 21.—Japanese Air Units shot down or damaged 48 out of an aggregate of 520 enemy land-based and carrier-borne planes that raided various districts in South China on the two days of January 15 and 16. The details of the war results as ascertained subsequently are as follows:

January 15: Canton area—shot down eight (one not certain), damaged three; Hongkong area—shot down three, damaged two.

January 16: Hongkong area—shot down 14 (one not certain), damaged 10; Hainan Island area—shot down eight.

The total for both days—shot down 33 (two not certain), damaged 15.

P-51's over Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 21.—About 10 enemy P-51's of the U.S. air force in China appeared over Nanking about 2:30 p.m. today and carried out strafing and bombing attacks on airfields inside and outside the city walls. The damage on our side was very slight.

3 PLANE CARRIERS, 1 WARSHIP BLASTED BY SHINPU AIR UNIT

Attack on U.S. Task Force on Sunday in Waters East of Taiwan Revealed by I.H.Q.

Units of the Shinpu Special Attack Corps blasted three U.S. aircraft carriers and one warship of unknown category shortly after noon on January 21 when they attacked an enemy task force in the waters east of Taiwan, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., January 22

"Units of the Shinpu Special Attack Corps attacked an enemy task force in the waters east of Taiwan shortly after noon on January 21 and heavily damaged and set ablaze three aircraft carriers and one warship of unknown category."

4 Warships Heavily Hit

Spotting an enemy task force, consisting of 10-odd warcraft with large plane-carriers as its mainstay, cruising in the waters east of Taiwan, Units of the Shinpu Special Attack Corps promptly launched an attack shortly after noon of January 21 when they heavily damaged three aircraft carriers and one warship of unknown category, setting all of them ablaze.

Taiwan, Okinawa Raided

The Taiwan Army made the following announcement at 5 p.m. on January 21 with regard to the enemy air raid of Taiwan and Okinawa:

"Between about 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. today about 450 enemy carrier borne planes raided Taiwan and Okinawa. Fighting is still going on. The enemy planes mainly dropped bombs on airfields and also machine-gunned and bombed several places in cities and villages. Slight damage was done to our airfields and other facilities. The war results known so far are 38 enemy planes shot down and 21 damaged."

NEW V-ATTACK PLAN SET

Will Be Aimed At British Military H.Q., Production Center

Domei

BERLIN, January 21.—Dealing with the German long-range fire on London and South England, local well-informed circles mention a new plan for V-attacks on the British military headquarters and the center of war production.

This plan is based on the experiences of seven months, the same circles state. The following facts make the realization of this new plan possible: Firstly, the production of the V-weapons has been considerably increased, the factories being immune against air raids and the workers being excellently trained. Secondly, plans are underway to increase the range of the V-weapons and to combine so many V-batteries that the V-bombs crashing on London at one moment will resemble a bomb-carpet. Thirdly, the possibility of developing the V-weapons have not yet come to an end. It is pointed out here that German factories are working to produce new secret weapons.

STETTINIUS VERIFIES TRIP

Will Accompany Roosevelt to 'Big Three' Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, verified the report today that he will accompany President Roosevelt to his forthcoming meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius said that the President had invited him several weeks ago to accompany him and that he had accepted the invitation.

It was announced that Stettinius is also attending the conference of the American Republics cooperating in the war to be held in Mexico City on February 15.

Meanwhile, a Paris report said that Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister of the French Provisional Government, told reporters that France would welcome an invitation to the "Big Three" conference.

ATTACKS DISCONTINUED BY U.S. 1ST, 3RD ARMIES

Eisenhower's Plan to Cut Off German Salient in Belgian-Luxemburg Area Fails

Domei

BERLIN, January 21.—The American 1st and 3rd armies have discontinued their attacks against the German salient front on the Luxemburg-Belgium frontier after three weeks of costly attacks, it was announced by the German High Command today. The American counteroffensive first carried out by three armies and later by two is conclusively presumed as having reached a stage of certain exhaustion.

German quarters pointed out that General Eisenhower's plan to cut off the German salient by simultaneous attacks from the north and south has been completely frustrated by Field Marshal von Rundstedt's master operation of turning his pointed wedge into a flat arc and two significant facts in favor of Germany were stressed. Firstly, the German counteroffensive had forced Eisenhower to throw into the Ardennes 11 American infantry and tank divisions which were prepared in the Aachen area for the march against the Ruhr region. Thus his offensive intentions were completely abandoned. Secondly, a coordinated anti-Axis offensive plan against Germany in the East and West was seriously upset. Moscow finally had to start its winter offensive without a simultaneous pressure from the West.

In the actual fighting on the Western Front, meanwhile, nothing of great significance developed during the past 24 hours. The attack undertaken by General Dempsey's British 2nd army against the German bridgeheads on the western bank of the Roer between Roermond and Linnich in the German-Dutch frontier is still restricted to local operations. For four days Dempsey's men tried to press in the German front and eliminate a possible German threat against the northern flank of their Aachen salient jutting out eastward.

During the four days, counterattacking German panzers and German self-propelled guns destroyed 77 British tanks, or about half a British tank division.

Also on the Moselle, southeast of Luxemburg, German troops launched powerful counterattacks in the Orscholz pillbox area between the Moselle and Saar which forced American 3rd army troops to evacuate several more localities.

In the southern sector of the Western Front, meanwhile, German operations were successfully continued in Alsace. Yesterday, formations of the French 1st army started relief attacks against growing German pressure north of Strasbourg and made some breaches which were immediately cordoned off.

In the German Rhine bridgeheads north of Strasbourg the towns of Weyersheim and Drusenheim were liberated again and the American fighting group trapped at Reipertsweiler laid down their arms and surrendered. An early count disclosed 345 Americans including several officers were captured and the number of killed is estimated to be more than 1,000.

TURKEY OPENING STRAITS

Anti-Axis to Use Dardanelles As Route to Black Sea Ports

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 18.—The Turkish Government announced today that anti-Axis vessels will begin to use the straits of Dardanelles in a few days as the route to Soviet ports on the Black Sea, according to an Ankara broadcast.

In this connection, Askir Asmir, Turkish columnist, writing in the Daily Ulus today on the editorial titled "The Straits Are Now Allies," said, "The Dardanelles is now open to the Allies since the Aegean Sea is now clear of the enemy. With the opening of the straits, the port of Istanbul is again open to Allied navigation. That the Allies are now able to use the port and the straits is a source of general satisfaction for the Turks, who right up to the beginning of this war, remained in faith true to the Allied cause.

New Turk Move Hit

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—Commenting on the opening of the Dardanelles to anti-Axis transport traffic, as was announced recently by the Turkish Government, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today that this free passage granted to anti-Axis ships carrying war material contradicts the Montreux Convention.

The foreign policy of former President Ataturk, the spokesman recalled, regarded the reestablishment of Turkish sovereignty as one of his main aims and finally brought it about in the Montreux Convention. Now, he stressed, by opening the straits to anti-Axis transport traffic, the Turkish Government has abandoned this policy, one of the most important ever pursued by Turkey.

BONOMI REGIME SEEKS LENIENCY FOR ITALIANS

New Envoy to U.S. States His Country Eager to Have Truce Terms Modified

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—The new Ambassador from the Bonomi Italian Government, to the United States, Alberto C. Siani, in his first press conference today declared that complete modification of the armistice terms imposed by the anti-Axis on Italy was desired by his Government, a Washington dispatch disclosed toady.

The ambassador also stated that his country is eager to be a full fledged member of the United Nations and that the United States alone can give Italy substantial help in reconstruction after the war.

He proposed that Italian ships be used to transport supplies from America to Italy and added that Italian merchant seamen will man the vessels. Such a plan, he declared, will greatly help in reconstructing Italy morally as well as materially.

Nullifies Treaties

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—Following its severence of relations with Japan as announced on January 18, the Bonomi Italian exile Government is reported to have reached a decision this time to declare null and void all treaties entered into by Mussolini's Italian Social Republic Government relating to Italian support of the Japanese backed-China policy, according to information reaching here from Rome. It is learned that the decision was announced by Foreign Minister Aloide de Gasperi of the Bonomi Government at the meeting of the council of Ministers on January 18.

Bonomi Recognizes Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—The Italian Government under the premiership of Ivanoe Bonomi has officially recognized the Chungking regime as the only legitimate Government of China, according to a Rome dispatch today. The announcement added that an Italian ambassador will shortly be appointed to Chungking.

Bonomi Wants New Army

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—The Foreign Ministry of the Italian Bonomi Government announced today that on the suggestion of the Committee for National Liberation it had sent a request to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Premier Josef Stalin and President General Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government for the establishment of a strong national army to aid in the war against Germany, according to a Rome dispatch.

U.S., Canada Holding Air Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—Representatives of the United States and Canada will hold discussions on civil aviation in New York beginning from January 25, the U.S. State Department announced today, according to a Washington report. The announcement said that the conferences will cover matters arising out of the recent International Civil Aviation Conferences at Chicago. The representatives also will review the 1940 agreement on the allocation of civil air routes between the two countries.

Given Death Sentence

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 18.—A sentence of death by hanging was returned by five judges in the trial of two young Jews of Palestine charged with assassinating Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in West Asia, according to a Cairo dispatch. The verdict ended the Moyne assassination trial which had lasted for eight days. The defendants were Eliahu Hakim and Ben Tsouri. Their counsel said that they will appeal to the higher court.

BRITISH JOURNALS BLAST ADDRESS BY CHURCHILL

Claim Premier Failed to Play Up ELAS' Role in Sweeping Out Germans From Greece

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's defense of the British policy and action in Greece was the main topic of comment in British papers today. Though the Times, London, welcomed Churchill's insistence on a general pardon, it was critical of some of his statements. Many journals regret that in the heat of controversy Churchill was led to lessen the part played by the ELAS forces in throwing the Germans from Greek soil, declared this journal.

Expressing the opinion that the Government had acted rightly, Leslie Hoare-Belisha former War Minister and an Independent member, said:

"To say that we should not have taken a hand in the Greek trouble is to say that we merely had a negative destructive mission in this war, that of beating the enemy only. Anyone who had the weapons then could come along and rob us of the fruits of our victory."

Continuing, Mr. Hoare-Belisha stressed that the decision that the Government had to make was a grave one—one that should be taken on a "three Power level." It was up to the British to support their honor in these matters of major policy, he declared.

"Wouldn't it be a great idea," he suggested, "If the foreign secretaries of the three great Powers could meet regularly, say every three months?"

Meanwhile, J. J. Tinker, a Labor member, put forth the opinion that when Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden go to the allied conferences they should take along a labor cabinet minister and thus give greater confidence to the people in the labor movement.

Much sharper criticism came from a Commonwealth member, Sir Richard Acland who accused Churchill of atrocity mongering. He asserted that he had been shocked and horrified by Churchill's speech, so much so that he put in an amendment to reduce to greater credit the thousand million pounds for war expenditure on which the present debate is formally taking place.

N. Y. Times Comments

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 19.—The war aims of the United Nations had never been stated more clearly than they were when Prime Minister Churchill declared that victory must see "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, set up on the basis of fair universal sufferage, secret ballot and no intimidation," the New York Times said today in commenting on yesterday Churchill's speech.

Speaking of the future of the "liberated" countries, the New York Times urged the establishment of an agency to coordinate the policy of the United Nations.

3 ENEMY BODIES TO REMAIN

Joint U.S., Canadian, British War Coordinating Boards to Continue

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister Mackenzie King in a joint statement today announced that the three joint American, Canadian and British boards designed to coordinate the war efforts of the three countries in the fields of production, war materials and food will continue until the end of the European and Pacific war, according to a Washington dispatch.

The combined production and resources board, combined raw materials board and the combined food board of the three countries were established immediately after the entry of the United States into the war and operates together with their combined chiefs of staff, munitions assignment board and the combined shipping adjustment board.

London Poles Preparing Note

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—Premier Tomasz Arciszewski of the exile Polish Government in London following the occupation of Warsaw by the Red Army, told the Evening Standard today that his Government is preparing a new note to the anti-Axis Governments for he said that the Poles in London have to maintain contact with the Polish underground forces in the territory occupied by the Soviet forces, according to a London report.

Berle Sworn In

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—Adolf Berle, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, who was nominated by President Roosevelt as the new American Ambassador to Brazil, was sworn into his new position today, according to a Washington report. Berle, who succeeds Jefferson Caffery, now Ambassador to the French Provisional Government at Paris, is scheduled to leave for Brazil tomorrow.

Mansfield Boosts Chinese Communists; Blasts Kuomintang's Dictator Tactics

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—More democracy exists in the territories under the Chinese Communists than in the rest of China, declared Representative Joseph Mansfield, Democrat of Texas and personal representative of President Roosevelt, in his report to Congress on January 17 about his recent trip to China during which he visited Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China; Major General Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to Chungking, General Chen Cheng, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking army; Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan; Dr. Sun Fo, former Finance Minister; and Madame Sun Yat-sen.

Mansfield further declared that although the Kuomintang "speaks democratically, it acts dictatorially." The Kuomintang, he said, is afraid of the will of the people and has lost much of its popular support, and still it will not allow any of its power to be used in the way of much-needed agrarian reforms. His report to Congress, in gist, follows:

"I was greatly impressed by General Wedemeyer. I feel that if any man can salvage anything out of the situation, Wedemeyer will be the one. He recognizes the gravity of the situation in China. He is not fooling himself. He is not underestimating the ability of the Japanese, nor is he overestimating the fighting qualities of the Chinese.

U.S. Aims Bared

"In Chungking, Major General Hurley informed me that the United States' objectives were: To keep China from collapsing; and second, to unify, replenish and regroup Chinese military forces to carry on the struggle. There was some talk at that time, that is in November, that Major General Hurley would be appointed Ambassador. Later when that news became definite, there was a feeling of relief on all sides. No better choice could have been made for this position. Major General Hurley tried and is trying to get the different elements in the country together so that a unified China will result and a greater degree of cooperation be brought about.

"I also had a conference with Dr. Sun Fo, who told me that about 100,000 of the 250,000 to 300,000 troops under General Hu Tsung-nan in the northwest area have been shifted to the Kweichow-Kwangsi front. He told me that the old 'sit back and let the United States do the job' attitude is changing.

"I conferred with T. V. Soong on December 8. He informed me that he and the Generalissimo were in full accord and also that the position of the Chinese soldiers who are ill-fed and ill-cared for is being attended to.

"Dr. Soong is probably the best known among the Chinese leaders abroad. He does not have a large following in China, but he has great personal prestige there. He is modern in his outlook, understands China's needs and now that he is acting President of the Executive Yuan, he can, I believe, be depended upon to do his utmost to see that the necessary reforms are administered.

"Politically, Dr. Soong informed me, the government was at long last making overtures toward the Communists. He was quite hopeful that some solution could be worked out, and declared that China would have to unify completely to win the war and to have a strong position at the peace table. Economically, he said the situation in China was bad.

Advocates Coalition Gov't

"I had a meeting with Madame Sun Yat-sen on December 10. She said the only solution to China's problem is a coalition government. She further stated that China to be a great power must form such a government, and she thought that such a move would in reality strengthen the Kuomintang rather than weaken it.

"General Chen Cheng commented on a dispatch by a certain American to the effect that we would lose all our airfields in China unless a miracle occurred. He termed the statement 'politics.' He said that it was helping the enemy. He was very confident of China's ability to hold on. We discussed the Burma Road and the present situation. He impressed me as a man who will do his job, and do it well or know the reason why. Chen according to all American military men, is China's best soldier. Personally he is incorruptible."

In addition to describing his visits with Chinese military leaders, Mansfield in his report to Congress entered his views on the Communist-Kuomintang relationship. Of the Communists he said:

"They are not Communists in the sense that the Russians are, for their interests seem to focus primarily on agrarian reforms. Whereas they used to execute landlords and expropriate their extra fiefs to be divided among the peasantry, today they try to cooperate with landlords or with anyone else who will help them in their war against Japan. They have attacked a problem most deep-seated in agricultural science, mainly high rent, taxes and interest rates, and they have developed cooperatives and a system of local democracy.

"The Russian Communists send in no aid to them. Consequently they are dependent on their own resources and what they can capture from the Japanese. On the other hand, they have their elements of weaknesses. Their knowledge of the outside world is primitive, and they have a good military force, estimated at about 600,000, and there is more democracy in their territory than in the rest of China.

Acts Dictatorially

"The Kuomintang speaks democratically, but acts dictatorially. The Kuomintang is afraid of the will of the people, and has lost much of its popular support and will not allow any of its power to be used in the way of agrarian reforms.

"However, the Kuomintang is still the Party of whole China. It has its leader in the Generalissimo, who has the franchise in the war against Japan. It has a powerful army; the Middle Class leans toward it. I left Chungking on December 13, and I must say that my conclusions are in close accord with the majority of the American civil, diplomatic and military authorities there. They want the Chinese to get together so that we can win the war in Asia.

"The weaknesses of the Generalissimo's government are apparent as I tried to point out previously. Its durability is dependent on General Chiang. It is my belief that he will do all he can to bring about the necessary reforms and to achieve a degree of unity. I feel that we should give him every possible support because he alone can bring China together. There is no other person in that country who has the affection or the ability, and I say this in spite of the weaknesses of his government which I have called to your attention."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 21

Our attacks between Lake Velenzce and the Danube made headway against the Soviet resistance in a northeastern direction, while a strong enemy assault group trying to cut off our attacking spearheads was beaten and broken through in counterattack. On the Danube our tanks have sunk five tugboats and one lighter. On both sides of the Vertes and Pilis mountains as well as west of the mouth of the Gran repeated Soviet attacks were repelled, while the garrison of Budapest in hard fighting withstood all enemy thrusts.

Between the northern frontier of Slovakia and the Kracow region, the Soviets managed to make several deep breaches despite our stubborn resistance while in the Upper Silesian frontier region the resistance of our troops stiffened and rendered difficult the further advance of the enemy toward the west.

Of enemy assault groups thrusting from the Loben-Kempen sector, our reserves knocked out 70 enemy tanks whereof 40 were alone in the Loben region. Also southwest of Lodz in a violent tank battle the enemy suffered severe losses while between the Warthe and the Vistula Soviet assault formations were able to push on further but our divisions to the north of the Vistula prevented a further extension of the enemy's penetration area.

Strong formations of our bombers and fighters attacking the Soviet tanks all day destroyed in conjunction with anti-aircraft artillery of the air force which had joined the ground fighting, 111 enemy tanks in the past 48 hours as well as 700 vehicles.

In the eastern frontier region of East Prussia, renewed breakthrough attempts of the Soviets failed south of Gumbinnen but in the streets of the town severe fighting is going on. Between Insterburg and Memel, strong enemy attacks alternated with our counterattacks and after grim fighting the enemy was able to penetrate Tilsit. In the past two days 108 Soviet tanks were knocked out in the frontier regions of East Prussia.

Severe fighting ensued in the western theater of war south of Maaseyck. In the Malmedy area, all American attacks failed or were intercepted in the depth of the battlefield, while the enemy maintains his pressure on the Sauer near Diekirch in a northern direction. One part of the American formation surrounded near Reipertsweiler in the lower Vosges surrendered. Obstinate enemy attacks against Rittershofen were unsuccessful also yesterday while north of Strassburg our attack is making good progress.

Between Thann and Mulhouse in the Alsatia front, the enemy started an attack yesterday after violent artillery preparation but was repulsed at Thann. To the west of Mulhouse grim fighting developed in some breaches.

The enemy supply bases in Antwerp and Liege were kept under incessant long distance shelling yesterday, while the retaliation fire was continued against London.

In Italy very little fighting activity took place.

Anglo-American terror bombers attacked yesterday western, southwestern and southern Germany and serious damage was done especially in the residential quarters of Mannheim and Heilbronn. Enemy low-level fliers indiscriminately attacked small localities in the same region with bombs and machine-guns. The flak artillery of the air force shot down 33 enemy planes the majority of which were four-engined bombers.

ROOSEVELT SAYS AMERICA WORKING FOR JUST PEACE

Can Achieve Such Aim Is Keynote Inaugural Speech At White House

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—Speaking at his inaugural ceremony at the White House yesterday, President Roosevelt declared that the American people will work for a just and durable peace, just as they are fighting courageously to win this war and we could and would achieve such a peace, according to Washington report.

"We would strive for perfection. We might not achieve it but nevertheless we would continue to strive," he stated. "We might make mistakes but they must never be mistakes arising from fainness of heart or abandonment of moral principles."

"It should be remembered that the trend of civilization is always upwards," he continued. "Our Constitution of 1787 was not perfect; it is not perfect yet. Yet it has provided a firm base upon which all manner of men of all races, creeds and color could build a solid structure of democracy.

"Today in this year of war, we have learned a lesson at a fearful cost and we shall profit by it. We have learned that our own well being depends upon the well being of other nations far away. We have learned that we must live as men and not as ostriches."

Simple Ceremony Held

Roosevelt's inauguration, which broke many traditions, took place at the White House in the simplest and briefest inaugural ceremony in American history. He was inaugurated for the fourth time as the President of the United States and is the first American President to serve four times. Also he is the 31st President of the United States and is the third President to be inaugurated in wartime.

Furthermore, his inaugural ceremony was the second to be held at the White House and was the third inaugural ceremony to be conducted on January 20. In 1936, the constitutional amendment changed the inaugural date from March 4 to January 20.

The actual ceremony took place on the south portico of the White House. There was none of the usual military parade, balls or celebration. In past years, the President took the oath of office on the steps of Capitol Building, a military guide escorted the President to the Capitol Building and hundreds of Americans came from all over the nation to witness the ceremony but this year the President stood on the porch of the White House to take the oath of office.

The entire inaugural ceremony lasted only 13 minutes and it was broadcast throughout the nation and by short wave overseas. About 6,000 persons witnessed the ceremony, standing on the White House lawn covered with snow below the porch.

The ceremony took place at noon and the marine band played "Hail to the Chief" as Roosevelt walked on to the porch. The President was escorted to the speaker's stand by his son, Colonel James Roosevelt, but the other Roosevelt's sons were unable to attend because they are serving overseas in the armed forces.

Harry Truman, former Senator from Missouri, took his oath of office first as the newly-elected Vice-President of the United States. He was sworn in by retiring Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. Following the ceremony, Roosevelt took the oath of office with Harlan Stone, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administering the oath. The President stood barehead and placed his left hand on an old family Bible. Then he turned toward the spectators and delivered his inaugural address, which contained 551 words.

Facts Worth Noting

Chungking Government

- Chiang Kai-shek—Chairman of Chungking Kuomintang
- T. V. Soong—Foreign Minister. Also President of Executive Yuan
- Wu Kuo-chan—Vice-Foreign Minister
- Fu Shih-tsu—Same
- Gen. Chen Cheng—War Minister
- Yu Hung-chun—Finance Minister
- Chu Chia-hua—Education Minister
- Wang Shih-chieh—Publicity Minister
- Chen Li-fu—Organization Minister
- Chang Li-sheng—Interior Minister
- Weng Wen-hao—Economics Minister
- Shen Hung-lieh—Agriculture and Forestry Minister
- Yu Fei-peng—Communications Min.
- Ku Cheng-keng—Social Affairs Minister
- Gen. Ho Ying-chin—Chief of Staff
- Gen. Pai Tsung-hei—Vice-Chief of Staff
- Gen. Lo Cho-ying—Commander in Burma-India Front
- Dr. H. H. Kung—Ex-Vice-President of Executive Yuan
- Dr. Sun Fo—Ex-President of Executive Yuan
- Liang Hao-tsao—Ex-Overseas Minister
- Tseng Yung-fu—Ex-Communications Minister
- Chang Tao-fan—Director of Publicity Bureau
- Hollington K. Tong—Vice-Publicity Director

Yenan Regime
(Chinese Communist Party)

- Mao Tse-tung—De Facto Chief
- Chou En-lai—Chief of Political Dept.

America Apologizes Over Macao Bombing, Portugal Announces

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—Concerning the indiscriminate bombing by American planes of the Portuguese port colony of Macao near Hongkong on January 16, the Portugese Government announced today that the United States has apologized to Portugal for the bombing of Macao, has ordered an inquiry, and will pay reparations for the damage done.

GREEK REBELS CONSENT TO RELEASE HOSTAGES

ELAS Forces Gradually Withdrawing From Fighting Zones Following Truce

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 21.—The EAM Party in Greece has agreed to release civilian hostages following an agreement reached when a delegate of the International Red Cross conferred with the Central Committee of the EAM, an Athens broadcast revealed today.

As the result, the Red Cross has made preparations to bring back to Athens the civilian hostages except non-criminals and those who might be regarded as collaborationists. The report said that the EAM have accepted the Geneva Convention and the rebels agreed to allow the International Red Cross delegates full liberty of action in EAM territory. The Red Cross communique further added that their personnel has organized services to bring back the hostages.

Kenneth Matthews, BBC correspondent, stated that an EAM delegate also brought back a letter from the EAM committee to Regent Archbishop Damaskinos. The letter has encouraged the hope in Athens that the EAM have accepted the Regent's invitation to a parley. However, the contents of the letter have not yet been divulged and there has been no statement from the Greek or British authorities with regard to the letter or on the agreement about hostages.

Meanwhile, the withdrawal of the ELAS forces in accordance with the truce is going on peacefully. British troops patrolling in many evacuated places yesterday met no opposition.

It was also disclosed that during the fighting in Greece, the job of transporting the troops and ammunition to Greece from Italy was done by RAF Halifaxes, Liberators and Wellingtons.

De Gaullist on Trial

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—Another leading De Gaullist Frenchman who was arrested during the German occupation of France for illegal acts and transported to Germany was brought before the German court, the Wilhelmstrasse announced today.

The spokesman declared that this was retaliation for the death sentence passed by the French court on the French journalist Robert Brasillach, who was connected with the Fascist weekly Je Suis Partout.

Molotov Sees French Party

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—The chairman of the trade union delegation dispatched by the French Provisional Government which is now visiting Moscow was received today by Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, according to a Moscow report.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
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Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

HUNGARY SIGNS ARMISTICE WITH U.S., BRITAIN, SOVIET

Accepts Stiff Terms; Must Furnish 8 Infantry Divisions To Fight Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—The Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States simultaneously announced today that armistice has been signed between the Hungarian Provisional Government and the "Big Three" Powers, according to a Moscow broadcast. The report said that negotiations have been pending for three days.

Under the armistice terms, Hungary must turn over all war facilities together with German material held by Hungary and pay $300,000,000 in reparations. It provides that payments must be made in commodities, machinery, river craft, grain and livestook over a six year period.

Furthermore, Hungary must also furnish not less than eight infantry divisions to fight against the Germans. It was also pointed out that the Soviet Hight Command will be responsible for seeing that these terms are carried out by Hungary.

A Washington report said that the U.S. State Department announced that the armistice was signed by Ambassador W. Averill Harriman for the United States, Charge d'Affaires John Balfour for England, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov for the Soviet Union.

U.S. Names Minister

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—The U.S. State Department announced today that President Roosevelt has designated Arthur Schoenfeld as the United States representative to the Hungarian provisional Government "for general protection of American interests" with the personal rank of Minister, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement added that Schoenfeld will function in addition to and separate from the anti-Axis commission to administer Hungary.

Schoenfeld was Minister to Finland and previously served as Minister to Bulgaria.

Opening Black Sea Ports

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—The Soviet Union has agreed to make available the Black Sea ports for shipment of UNRRA supplies for the relief of the distressed in Czechoslovakia and Poland, the U.S. State Department announced today, according to a Washington report.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, I. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sosi, Shihweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, [illegible], Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaja, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

NEW BUDGET EXPLAINED BY FINANCE MINISTER

Smooth Operation of Nation's Economic Setup Is Assured By Ishiwata

The smooth operation of the nation's economic setup was assured by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata in his address delivered before the House of Representatives, on Sunday, in which he fully explained the Government's budget for the coming 1945-46 fiscal year as well as various financial and economic measures proposed by the Government for the successful execution of the war.

The Finance Minister's address follows:

"As the war has now entered its decisive stage, Japan must speedily perfect the measures for the utilization of the entire national strength, and advance resolutely toward victory by using the entire knowledge and ability of the nation according to the requirements of each moment. The Government's budgets have been formed according to this primary requirement, with stress laid on the increase of the fighting strength and the acquisition of sufficient food supplies. As regards the items of expenditure urgent for the execution of the war, required amounts have been listed. To enable the budget to meet the development of the war situation, the first reserve fund of ¥200,000,000 and the second reserve fund of ¥2,000,000,000 have been included in the wartime budget.

"Of the total outlay of ¥22,400,000,000 in the budget for the 1945-46 fiscal year, the expenditures decided for various Ministries total ¥7,180,000,000 and the outlay for new enterprises ¥15,210,000,000. Administrative expenditures of various Ministries reach ¥1,310,000,000, and other items in the general expenditures including those connected with foreign debts, annuities and pensions, subsidies to local districts, the National Treasury's share of primary educational expenditures and others total ¥5,870,000,000.

To Increase Production

"The main item in the new enterprise expenditure is the amount applied to the Wartime Special Military Expenditure Special Account reaching ¥7,200,000,000. A total of ¥2,140,000,000 is listed for increasing production and adjusting prices, including the subsidy for adjusting the aluminum price, the subsidy for encouraging self-sufficiency in oil and other fuel, the expenditure for increasing the output of timber for military purposes and others. Furthermore, over ¥500,000,000 is listed for the increased production of fertilizers, the maintenance of farmers and engineers, and the expenditures for the production and distribution of fish and vegetables.

"Then for the increase of the sea, land, and air transportation facilities, a sum of ¥360,000,000 is listed, and also ¥190,000,000 for the increase of the military relief fund and for the protection of soldiers ¥110,000,000 for the adjustment of school systems and schools in line with wartime conditions, and ¥80,000,000 for strengthening the diplomatic activities aiming at the execution of the war and the unity of the total strength of the races of Greater East Asia.

"Efforts were given to cut the already decided expenditures, and the total was reduced by more than ¥1,600,000,000. But in view of the present war situation, the expenditures for the increase of the fighting strength and the production of foodstuffs have been left untouched. Also the amount to meet the payment of national bond interests was increased. Thus, the budget for the next fiscal year shows an increase of ¥1,840,000,000 compared with that of the present year.

"In view of the recent development of the war situation which demands a thorough intensification of the Government's policies and measures, there may be required supplementary budgets, and such are expected to be soon submitted to the Diet as supplementary budget bills.

"Of the total budget revenue of ¥22,400,000,000, the revenue from tax and other ordinary revenue items total ¥14,770,000,000 and the national bond issue revenue ¥7,020,000,000. The tax revenue that forms the main item in revenue totals ¥11,730,000,000, including both the ordinary and special revenues, showing an increase of ¥740,000,000 compared with the present fiscal year. The revenue from such indirect taxes as the amusement and alcoholic drink taxes has recently been reduced, due to the war situation, but the income tax and other direct taxes showed an increase, reflecting the actual condition of Japan's economy. This is due to the patriotic fervor of the people.

General Increase Unavoidable

"In view of the increase in military expenditures following the progress of the war as well as the recent currency and banking situations, it is believed unavoidable to effect a general increase in taxation. But at the present stage of the war, the Government deems it proper to avoid making a change in the taxation system, and to effect an increased tax revenue by a simple method. Thus the Government has decided to increase the tax rate of the classified income tax, corporation tax, sake tax and other important tax items. At the same time, steps have been taken to simplify the tax collection system and reduce or exempt the collection of taxes, considered necessary under the present wartime condition. Respecting the taxation increase plan, a more detailed explanation will be given when such bills are presented.

"Together with the proposed taxation increase, the Government has also decided to increase the profit of the Tobacco Monopoly, but this increased revenue will be listed in the supplementary budget and will be applied to the Wartime Special Military Expenditure Special Account.

"The revenue from national bond issues is ¥7,620,000,000, showing an increase of ¥1,530,000,000 compared with the present fiscal year. Also, besides the national bond issue in the general account it is expected that a total bond issue of ¥1,260,000,000 will be made in the Special Accounts of Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, National Railways and Communications. When the estimated amount of the bond issue as the source of the supplementary budget of all accounts is considered, the total national bond issue in the coming fiscal year is expected to be much larger than in the present year.

"The total amount of national bond issues since the outbreak of the China Affair has reached ¥84,970,000,000, of which ¥76,730,000,000 was absorbed. The amount issued during last year was ¥26,990,000,000, of which ¥25,010,000 was bought up. Thus the acquisition of funds through the bond issue and the execution of the budget have been made without any hindrance.

"To have the bond issue smoothly absorbed, stress must be laid on the increase of the national savings. The objective in the increase of national savings in the 1944-45 fiscal year was ¥41,000,000,000, and actually by the end of the third quarter of the year, a total increase of about ¥34,500,000,000 was made, including about ¥15,400,000,000 of bank deposits, about ¥7,900,000,000 of postal savings, and other.

"This rapid increase made in national savings is due to the efforts of the entire people, and at this moment of emergency, the eagerness of the people to cooperate with the Government must be admired. Yet in the coming fiscal year, a large increase in the national bond issue is expected, and the Government will take proper measures in alotting the increased savings, particularly to the quarters with a increased income. At the same time, over the entire savings system, the Government will give efforts to effect an improvement in its operation, in accordance with the wish of both the officials and public. When a revision of laws and regulations is required, separate bills will be submitted to the Diet.

Main Items Revealed

"All Special Account budgets have also been formulated in accordance with the general account budget. Giving importance to facilitate for increasing the fighting strength and food production, the expenditure required for urgent requirements have been increased. Those forming the main items in the expenditures for new enterprises include the outlay connected with the production of important materials and the adjustment of their prices, expenditures for increasing foodstuff production, expenses for increasing transportation facilities, and expenditures connected with air defense.

"When the requirement of the financial fund and the demand of the fund for increasing the fighting strength and production are considered together, the total fund required is expected to be increased greatly. Then, with the increase of the financial and industrial funds, an increase in the currency in circulation is inevitable. Since the China Affair the currency circulation has been steadily expanding, and the average circulation of Bank of Japan notes during 1944 was ¥12,050,000,000. Though currency circulation expansion is unavoidable, when it goes beyond a proper limit, there is danger of causing an abrupt rise in commodity prices, of disturbing economic stability and lowering the fighting strength behind the guns. Thus the Government has endeavored to utilize both the financial and industrial funds without any waste and to absorb the fund once paid out, thereby to assure the stability of the economic order that forms the foundation for the execution of the war.

"Regarding the economic policies at this emergency moment of air raids, the Government had already adopted the wartime emergency banking measure and the wartime special damage insurance system. Such measures will be gradually expanded so as to stabilize the people's minds. At the same time it is also urgent for various economic circles to adjust their structures speedily to meet the recent development of the war situation. Particularly in the manufacturing, supply, and labor fields, it is expected that there will be required a speedy readjustment.

"Then, to various States and races within Greater East Asia, Japan is extending financial aid, and endeavoring to cooperate with them in their respective economic spheres. Even in the future, Japan will not hesitate to give these Asiatic States and races her wholehearted aid and cooperation despite all difficulties under wartime conditions. Thus, we expect to reply to the confidence and expectation of the various States and races of East Asia, by making more efforts for the establishment of Greater East Asiatic economy.

"Now is the time when the future of the Japanese Empire will be decided. For conquering the present crisis and smashing the ambition of America and Britain, it is necessary to mobilize and concentrate the total strength of the Empire, according to the requirements of the military operations. Thus, I sincerely desire that the 100,000,000 people of the Empire will bolster further their strong fighting spirit, cooperate with the brave soldiers at the firing line, engage cooly in the activities behind the guns, exert themselves for increasing production, practise economy, and show their patriotic fervor by responding to the taxation measures and the need for savings, so that they will finally defeat the United States and Britain in this total war."

Succumbs

Rash Behari Bose

BEHARI BOSE SUCCUMBS AT TOKYO HOME SUNDAY

Leader in Fight for Indian Freedom Taken by Illness—Funeral Jan. 29

Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, passed away after illness at 2 a.m. Sunday, at his residence at Onden, Aoyama, Tokyo. He was 60 years of age. Funeral services will be held from 10 a.m. on January 29, at Jozoji Temple in Shiba, under the sponsorship of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister, will be Chairman of the Funeral Committee.

The late Mr. Bose was widely known in Japan as an ardent loyalist fighting for the cause of Indian liberation. Born of a high family, he became fully awakened to the meaning of the revolutionary movement at the age of 15, when the first revolution in India broke out in 1905.

On December 25, 1912, when the capital of India was moved to Delhi, Mr. Bose made verbal attacks on Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India. For the ensuing three years, he continued activities for the revolutionary movement constantly eluding the British police.

In 1915, he sought refuge in Japan under the name of P.M. Tagore and secretly resided at Kogaicho, Azabu. However, soon discovered, he was ordered to leave Japan by the British Embassy, but, the late Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, noted patriot, offered the Indian leader protection.

Mr. Bose married Miss Toshiko Soma, eldest daughter of Aizo Soma, proprietor of the Nakamuraya Confectionary Shop, Shinjuku. Five years later, his wife died, but he stayed in Japan devoting himself to the cause of his motherland as member of the Indian Independence League in Japan. With the founding of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in 1942, he was appointed Supreme Adviser to the newly-founded Government, the post he occupied till his death.

Japanese Internees in U.S.

Out of approximately 3,300 Japanese internees in three detention camps of Sante Fe, New Mexico, Kooskia, Idaho, and Missoula, Montana, in the United States, the names of 1,653 have been recently ascertained by the Foreign Office. Included in this list are the names of those who have been sent to the United States from Hawaii, Peru and Bolivia.

Communications to those in the detention camps may be made on official Government cards or by letters written in Japanese, limited to 200 words. The number of communications from one person to the same addressee shall not exceed one per month. The postcards or letters should be marked "Internee Mail" and the name and the place of detention written in English. The addresses and the messages should preferably be typewritten or written clearly in black ink. The contents of the communications should be limited to tidings of family well being and news of similar nature. The communications may be posted in the ordinary post boxes with the regular domestic postage.

The lists of names are as follows:

Santa Fe Camp

Sante Fe Detention Camp, New Mexico, as of February 29, 1944: Kazuji Adachi, Tokuji Adachi, Teruki Aiba, Seikichi Aihara, Masaru Akabori, Shingetsu Akaboshi, Yaichiro Akata, Daikichi Akimori, Yoshiroku Akutagawa, Takao Anman, Inosuke Amino, Teijiro Ando, Shigeru Ando, Shokichi Ando, Giichi Aoki, Kenji Aoki, Shigeru Aoki, Asakichi Aoto, Eizo Aoyagi, Seisaku Aoyagi, Yuichi Araki, Sadao Arikawa, Sumio Arima, Toun Arima, Kameyoshi Aramaki, Gentaro Arita, Jinzo Arita, Kozo Arita, Fukushige Asa, Iwakichi Asakura, Junji Asakura, Shin Asama, Kamezo Asano, Tamezaburo Asanuma, Yonejiro Asanuma, Gakuho Asaoka, Sokutaro Ashihara, Hisanosuke Ashizuka, Kiyoshi Atsumi, Risaburo Awa, Shotaro Awaya, Ura Azana, Keizo Ban, Magojiro Chiba, Takahiko Chinen, Tsuneji Chino, Noboru Date, Rentaro Degawa, Ichiro Deki, Yutaro Doiguchi, Rintaro Doen, Tsutomu Eda, Rihei Egawa, Chosaku Endo, Kichizo Endo, Unosuke Endo, Hisataro Enomote, Masatoyo Erabu, Koju Fujie, Shosuke Fujihira, Fusakichi Fujii, Hisato Fujii, Kichiji Fujii, Minoru Fujii, Shichitaro Fujii, Sunao Fujii, Sunao Fujii, Toroku Fujii, Yomikichi Fujii, Daikichi Fujimoto, Fumiyu Fujimura, Kaoru Fujinami, Seisaku Fujinami, Tokujiro Fujinami, Kiju Fujino, Enpei Fujita, Masakatsu Fujita, Shota Fujita, Takuichi Fujita, Kodo Fujitani, Mataichi Fujitani, Shiro Fujitani, Kengo Fujiwara, Inokichi Fukamaki, Kiyoshi Fukami, Kumaichi Fukuba, Chozaburo Fukuda, Eijiro Fukuda, Kiichiro Fukuda, Kinzaburo Fukuda, Mitsuo Fukuhara, Enji Fumoto, Yoichi Funabashi, Yoshizo Furuya, Sadakazu Furuguchi, Eiji Furukawa, Enta Furukawa, Itsusaku Furukawa, Kinzo Furukawa, Kokichi Furukawa, Tomoki Furuta, Soji Furutani, Kaetsu Furuya, Taiji Furuya, Ichiro Genseki, Shinpuku Gima, Isao Goto, Toichi Hagimoto, Kango Hamada, Takashi Hamada, Heizaburo Hamaguchi, Magotaro Hamaguchi, Seikichi Hamaguchi, Chukichi Hamamoto, Ganichiro Hamamoto, Kiichi Hamamoto, Teisuke Hamamoto, Chiyomatsu Hamamura, Itsu Hamano, Amikichi Hamano, Yoshimatsu Hamazaki, Minosuke Hanabusa, Tessui Hanada, Eizo Hanaki, Itaro Handa, Jiro Haneda, Keishin Hanaoka, Daiichiro Hanzawa, Tetsuji Hanzawa, Hachiro Harada, Tomitaro Harada, Shunzo Haruki, Tsunezo Haruzono, Shunzo Hasegawa, Tsuruzo Hasegawa, Bunzo Hashimoto, Kazuichi Hashimoto, Masaji Hashimoto, Goro Hata, Yoichi Hata, Kenichi Hataishi, Takeuchi Hatanaka, Yoshisuke Hatanaka, Takizo Hayase, Meijiro Hayashi, Wakazo Hayashi, Yoshio Hayashi, Yoshiyori Heianzan, Senkatsu Hida, Tsuguo Hidaka, Rikimatsu Hideshima, Urasuke Higa, Yoshimu Higa, Hikozo Higashi, Juzo Higashida, Hikoshichi Higuchi, Sakae Higuchi, Chosuke Himaga, Shuzui Hino, Keiichi Hinogawa, Gotaro Hirae, Kei Hirae, Katsutoshi Hirai, Keizaburo Hirano, Toshio Hirano, Kengo Hirao, Tomiji Hirao, Kin Hirajima, Kentaro Hirajima, Shinkichi Hirada, Uniji Hirayama, Chota Hirogane, Seiroku Hiromoto, Jinzaburo Hiroo, Shinkichi Hirose, Yonezo Hirota, Kikunoshin Hirotsu, Ichiroji Hito, Daisuke Hori, Genzo Honda, Hachirozaemon Honda, Masami Honda, Takezo Honda, Tokuichi Hori, Yuzaburo Horie, Isuke Horikawa, Takamasu Horiuchi, Soichi Hosaka, Fukujiro Hoshitani, Kiyozo Hosono, Kiyoji Hotta, Masujiro Hotta, Ko Hotta.

(To Be Continued)

To Readjust Laws

A large number of wartime control laws and regulations which have been in force since the outbreak of the China Affair will be readjusted by the Goverenment, it was announced by the Board of Information Sunday. For this purpose, the Government will appoint about 20 members in an extraordinary control law investigation committee to be organized in the Legislative Bureau.

To Aid Factory Dispersion

The Chambers of Commercial and Industrial Economies in Tokyo Metropolis and Kanagawa Prefecture have decided to offer their services in moving munitions factories in the Keihin area to provincial districts in line with the air defense measure decided upon by the Government.

Army Appointment Bared

Colonel Takashi Takahara has been appointed Commander of the Matsuyama Regimental District, the War Ministry announced on Monday.

Obituary

Lieutenant General Tadao Yoshida, 61, died at his home in Fukuyama City on Sunday. He was a native of Hiroshima Prefecture. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in 1939 and fought in both the Nomohan battle and China Incident. He also filled such important posts as Secretary General and prefectural head of the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Surgeon Major General Kichiya Saigo, former head of the Japan Red Cross Hospital, died from heart failure at his home in Mitaka, Tokyo, on January 18 at the age of 74. Funeral services were held on January 21 at the Jounji Temple in Yotsuya.

Dr. Yu Hibino, expert of the Osaka Industrial Experimental Institute, passed away on January 12 while he was conducting experiments. In recognition of his valuable services to scientific circles, Dr. Hibino has been posthumously decorated with the Fifth Class Order of the Dual-Rayed Rising Sun and given the Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank. Dr. Hibino graduated from Kyoto Imperial University in 1928.

Press Comments

Monday, January 22

ENHANCEMENT OF FIGHTING SPIRIT

ASAHI—What is it that the people have been placing their greatest expectations on in connection with the reopening of the 86th regular session of the Imperial Diet? And have the speeches made on January 21 by Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu before both Houses come up to these expectations?

Since the establishment of the present Cabinet last summer, the atmosphere which had been hovering over the country has changed; with the so-called spirit of Great Harmony, the lifting of the national spirit has been carried out, and contribution made toward deepening mutual trust between the fighting lines and the home front. For all these achievements, which are recognized by all, we are thankful.

However, since then already half a year of important time has elapsed, and during that time the war situation in general has not necessarily developed favorably. To put it bluntly, the stage has been reached where the enemy is attempting to press at our front gate. The blame for this of course cannot be placed solely on the present Cabinet. All the Cabinets since the outbreak of the China Affair, in fact all the 100,000,000 Japanese must share in the responsibility. However, regardless of the circumstances, inasmuch as the war situation has become so pressing, from a realistic viewpoint, it would not be out of place to say that the major share of the responsibility for striking open a road out of the present situation rests with the present Cabinet. It is also in this sense that great expectations are placed today in the determination and the power of execution of the Cabinet by our people.

In the speeches made by the Prime Minister on the general policy and by the Foreign Minister on the trend of the foreign policy, no one will fail to recognize the sincerity with which both statesmen made efforts to explain to the people in outline all the issues. As to the actual policies, however, the immediate impression was that it would have been desirable to see a display of a great policy and great determination which are more concentrated on the important points, more suitable for tightening up Japan, so to speak, as a fighting country

Today, when enemy planes may appear at any time over Tokyo, the people will not flinch in the face of any situation or no matter how stringent policies are enforced. We fervently hope that for the remaining period of the Diet session, a still greater tension will be displayed and that the greatest efficiency will be manifested in carrying on the Decisive War Diet session.

CHOSEN UPS TOBACCO PRICE

Effective January 20; Increase Ranges From 23 to 71 Per Cent

By increasing the tobacco prices in the peninsula, Chosen has lost no time in lining up with Japan Proper. The increases in the tobacco prices which came into effect on January 20, range from 23 to 71 per cent.

It is estimated that the change will help the revenue of the Government-General in the current fiscal year to the extent of more than ¥12,000,000.

The estimated increase in revemue in the 1945-6 fiscal year in consequence of the upward revision of the price of tobaco in Chosen is put at upward of ¥124,000,000.

Nomura Posthumously Honored

Tokushichi Nomura, head of the famous Nomura financial interests in the Kwansai and member of the House of Peers, Saturday, was posthumously decorated with the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun in recognition of his services during his lifetime.

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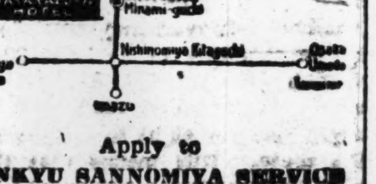

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CHINESE SINGER SCORES AT TOKYO DEBUT RECITAL

Miss Ch'ih Yuan-Yuan Featured In Sino-Japanese Cultural Program at Hibiya Hall

A Chinese girl has conquered Tokyo by storm with her beautiful voice, her delightful singing and her charming appearance. She is Miss Ch'ih Yuan-yuan, a young soprano from Peking, who was featured as the soloist of a grand concert of Sino-Japanese Cultural Intercourse which was held at the Hibiya Public Hall, Sunday afternoon, under the joint patronage of the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Teiho (Theatrical and Film) Corporation, sponsored by the Nippon Onkyo (Victor Talking Machine) Company.

The event was so heavily booked out in advance that even several days before the concert only standing-room tickets had been left on sale. And this, although only a month ago Miss Ch'ih's name was still practically unknown to Japanese music lovers

Was it curiosity in a new name that drew so large an audiance to Tokyo's most spacious concert hall? Certainly not—experiences of the past have shown that the metropolitan concert goers are very much reluctant to extend blank credit. Nor could skilful propaganda alone have accounted for very much in these days of greatly restricted advertising facilities.

The fact is that Miss Ch'ih thoroughly fascinated all Japan at one sweep already with her debut in radio performance over Station JOAK, about a week previous to her concert.

Makes Great Hit

Sunday's concert appearance fully endorsed the high expectation which had been aroused by this young singer's debut on the air. A beautifully colored soprano of a wide tonal range and great volume is Miss Ch'ih's foremost, but certainly not her only, asset. Her musical renditions are sincere and pleasing, and while there is still room for further development of her vocal technique and deepening of her expression, altogether her singing is of a high artistic order.

Her ability was displayed in a program ranging from Mozart's Hallelujah and Massenet's Elegy to songs in the Chinese vein by such Japanese composers as Tadashi Hattori, Bunya Koh, and Eizo Ajiro. The latter two have in recent years been chiefly active in the musical life of Peking, Mr. Koh as a musical teacher and free composer, and Mr. Ajiro as a staff artist of the Victor Company in Peking.

Italian numbers of the popular type, and two Japanese songs-Koscak Yamada's "Prayer of the Soldier's Wife," and Tamezo Narita's "Hamabe no Uta" which have become a veritable classic in the genuinely popular Japanese song repertory—rounded off the program, which climaxed in selections from Verdi's opera, "La Traviata," given with chorus and orchestra accompaniment and the special assistance of Yoshie Fujiwara, the noted tenor.

In the song numbers, the singer was assisted at the piano by Miss Yoko Matsukuma, an accompanist of unfailing musicality. Masao Shinohara conducted the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the Nippon Chorus in the "Traviata" selections.

Spontaneous applause of such impetuosity as rarely witnessed at a recent concert followed each section of the program, and especially after the "Traviata" number, Miss Ch'ih had to acknowledge several curtain calls.

Active in Concerts

In Peking, Miss Ch'ih Yuan-yuan has been active in recent years as a concert and (Victor) recording artist. She studied music chiefly under foreign teachers at Yienching University. In the interpretation of Italian vocal music, she specialized under the expert guidance of Maestro Mario Paci, for many years the Italian conductor of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra, who is also known in Japan as he appeared more than ten years ago in Tokyo as a guest conductor of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra (at the time still called the New Symphony Orchestra). For the Japanese songs, Miss Ch'ih was coached since her arrival here by Madam Nobuko Hara, the well known, operatic singer and vocal teacher.

The visiting Chinese singing star is expected to stay in Japan till the end of this month and negotiations are now under way for her appearance shortly in a moving picture to be produced by the Toho Company.

Strong Leadership Urged

The Association for Service to the State Through Speeches and Writings, which held a rally in the Hibiya Public Hall on January 17, in order to rouse the nation over the violation of the sacred compounds of the Ise Grand Shrines by American aircraft recently, adopted, a 10-point resolution demanding a strong political leadership adequate to meet the prevailing situation. The resolution, which was drafted by Iichiro, Tokutomi, president of the Association, and which states the needs of the current times in bold and direct terms, was presented to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso by Dr. Kazunobu Kanokogi, director of the Association, on Saturday afternoon.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1945

Richard Law's Mission

Richard Law, British Foreign Undersecretary, who had gone to Washington toward the end of last year, left the American capital for home on January 14 after having conferred often and long with President Roosevelt, State Secretary Stettinius, War Secretary Stimson and Presidential Advisor Hopkins. Law's mission, reports had it, was to discuss with American leaders the problem of supplies covering the anti-Axis camp as a whole. Confirmation of these reports came in an announcement by the State Department on the following day that Law had conferred with American leaders on the economic problems which had arisen as a result of the "liberation" of various countries in Europe. The announcement further said that the leading topic in the discussions between Law and the Americans was how to maintain the economic situation in the "liberation" zones so that the anti-Axis forces might turn them into a powerful base of operations against the Germans. That a serious shortage of bottoms had caused the talks to smash up against a reef was tacitly admitted when the announcement declared that to solve this problem of supplies the difficult question of shipping had first to be solved.

Why Law was forced to go to Washington with the European supply problem is clear. The sledge-hammer Rundstedt offensive had caused a serious hitch in the anti-Axis operational plans. Not only had the European War not ended during the year as planned, it had now become impossible even to predict when it would end. That the war would be a protracted one had become clear, and it had become necessary, in order to break through this crisis, to have vast amounts of munitions sent quickly from the United States. Added to this dismal military situation were the desperate economic conditions in the "liberated" zones of Belgium, France and southern Italy, among others. In these zones bitter cries against the Anglo-American "liberators" were growing louder. If the horrifying economic conditions of famine, inflation, unemployment and industrial stagnation were to be allowed to continue, whatever trust the populace still had in the Anglo-Americans would be totally lost and an almost insuperable obstacle in the prosecution of the war against the Reich would be caused. Law went to Washington seeking some way to break through this desperate situation.

The stress in Law's negotiations with the Americans was placed, it is believed, on the shipping of foodstuffs, daily necessities and materials for the economic recovery to the "liberated" zones. This view is based on the fact that the problem of economic reconstruction in Belgium, France and southern Italy is of prime importance to Britain, who seeks to place these zones within her sphere of influence. And Britain would like to have the United States supply these goods and materials since the economic situation in her own country can in no way be called favorable.

For the United States, however, the supplying of vast quantities of civilian goods and materials to the "liberated" zones will be a difficult matter, although she on her part feels that she should do so in order to implant her economic influence there. For the military situation on the Western Front has made it supremely necessary for her to concentrate on supplying munitions to the hard-pressed anti-Axis forces. In addition, the start of the Philippine operations makes it still more difficult, for the United States must pour in enormous quantities of supplies to this front also. The flow of supplies to the American forces in Europe has even been reduced as a result.

Intense dissatisfaction is being felt by the British command because the United States, ignoring the unfavorable situation in Europe, has diverted an enormous amount of men and materials to the Pacific front and taken upon herself the dangerous task of carrying on operations on two vastly separated fronts. How difficult a task the United States has taken upon herself may be seen from the facts that the transportation of one division to Europe requires two weeks and 50,000 tons of bottoms, whereas the transportation of one division to the Philippines requires four to five months and 200,000 tons of shipping. Therefore the British command, from a strategic standpoint, holds that the total anti-Axis strength should be concentrated in Europe, and that after the termination of the war in Europe, the Pacific situation should be dealt with. The British advocate that the bottoms being used for the Philippine operations be sent to Europe and be used to supply munitions to the anti-Axis forces and civilian goods to the "liberated" zones. They hold that the present Philippine operations were planned by General George Marshall, Chief of the United States Army General Staff, some four months ago with the end of the European War in mind and that they do not conform with the present conditions, that to force them on would make the termination of the war still more difficult.

Despite these British objections, however, the United States is driving ahead with her Pacific operations. This is clear from Roosevelt's message at the start of the year and from the statements of other American war leaders. It is therefore not hard to imagine that the conversations between Law and the Americans ended without any efficacious concrete plan having been reached in respect to the sending of supplies to Europe.

That the climb in the rate of Anglo-American attrition in Europe and the Philippines will become still steeper in the future is certain. This indicates that even the United States, vaunter of huge material power, must some day reach the fatal limit. The United States Foreign Policy Association in a report published in the Washington Daily News toward end of last year declared that the present amount of usable bottoms possessed by the anti-Axis nations was not enough to transport across the Atlantic and the Pacific the supplies demanded by the various anti-Axis commanders for the prosecution of their operations. It declared furthermore that there was absolutely no surplus in bottoms which might be used to send relief supplies. It stressed that supplies had to be sent not only to Western Europe and the Philippines but also to the Italian front and to the Soviet Union and that relief supplies had to be subjected to stringent restrictions, thus implying that the British demand could not be fulfilled.

The United States, with overconfidence in her material power, has thus driven into dangerous waters by taking upon herself the task of fighting full-scale battles on two widely separated fronts despite the fact that the rate of attrition is rising in both the East and West. Meanwhile, the United States refuses to listen to the pleas of her British ally, which serves to show again the fundamental incompatibility of their respective lusts.

A Year Ago Today

January 23, 1944

An attack on an anti-Axis convoy by German U-boats and planes using glider bombs was frustrated by British escort ships, undersea craft and aircraft during a four-day battle that started midway between the Azores and Portugal, the British Admiralty and Air Ministry announced according to information from London. Two ships of the British convoy were damaged, it was revealed.

* * *

The Uruguayan Government announced on January 22 its decision not to recognize the Bolivian Government, according to a dispatch from Montevideo. The Cuban Government also announced that it has decided not to extend recognition to the new regime, it was revealed.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Strikes, Food Dearth, Housing Shortage Harass Authorities

Editor's Note: The following article appeared recently in the Diamond magazine.

Remarkable was the great increase of the labor troubles in Britain in 1944. In this connection, the News Chronicle in its issue of November 1 gave the following figures:

	January to September, 1944	Corresponding period in 1943
No. of strikes.....	1,627	1,289
Workers involved..	700,900	397,900

The above shows a surprising increase in the number of workers involved in the strikes during the nine months last year as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This was due to the great increase in the strikes of coal mine operators.

Britain is now experiencing great difficulty in prosecuting her military operations against Germany. It may be said that the fate of the British people depends upon the issue of their war against Germany. Then why is it that they are unable to prevent such a great increase in labor troubles in spite of the serious situation in which their country stands at present? The answer is simple. They must go on strikes, because they are in distress.

From a fair point of view, the coal mine owners are also responsible for the increase of these strikes. Emmanuel Shinwell, a Laborite in Parliament, speaking at New Castle on November 28 before a number of coal mine operatives, said as follows:

"British coal mines are out of date in their equipment. The mine owners are still against the introduction of scientific mining equipment. If things are left as they are for some time to come, it will be impossible to raise the standard of living for the coal mine workers. If the coal mine owners will not take positive measures to improve the situation, the workers will be obliged to take necessary countermeasures in order to avoid the anticipated confusion in the coal mining."

Food Shortage

One thing more serious in nature is the difficulty arising from food shortage, which is fast assuming a serious aspect. According to the News Chronicle, great scarcity is anticipated in the present cold season especially of milk, fruit, and mutton. The production of these provisions during 1944 was expected to fall 40 per cent below that of the prewar year. Under such circumstances, a great rise in the prices of most daily commodities was quite inevitable. A rapid increase of strikes, not only in the coal mining industry but in other lines of industries, thus became a matter of course.

To make matters worse, several thousand acres of fertile fields in Yorkshire were completely inundated due to torrential rainfalls and heavy snows, as reported by a London report received at Lisbon on December 4, 1944. Several other districts were also reported to have been affected by similar disasters.

Now let us have a look into other economic fields of Britain as revealed by the sales of her national bonds. According to a Stockholm message dated November 18, 1944, the British Government is looking for subscribers to the national bonds bearing 1.75 per cent interest, but with poor results. The British authorities, however, are apparently trying to replace thereby some of the national savings debentures on the one hand, and to reduce the short term loans on the other hand. If such is really their intention, they must effect the sales of at least £10,000,000 of these national bonds. Britain, for some time past, has been controlling the issue of new capital, except where the total amount involved was not larger than £10,000. In view of the fact that many people are abusing this regulation, the British Government has decided to place necessary restrictions also on the issue of smaller capital than £10,000 beginning February 1, 1945. These facts reveal the shortage of the capital throughout England.

The wartime savings of London is reported to have recently reached £1,000,000,000, which only cover two years' national savings by the Tokyo people. The financial strength of London, the biggest economic center of England, being such, it is quite natural that Britain is now suffering from the shortage of funds.

Nor are the above all the difficulties now tormenting the British people. They are also greatly suffering from a shortage of dwelling houses. About one third of the dwelling houses in London have been damaged by the German air forces. This means in other words that at least 3,000,000 houses in London have been rendered useless so far, for there were about 10,000,000 in this British capital.

The housing problem is now calling the attention of the public as one of the most serious wartime questions affecting social welfare. The British authorities are rushing the construction of small dwellings. According to a local committee in London, these small dwellings are to be built at the rate of 250 a week, beginning January 1, 1945. In order to meet the immediate demand for dwellings, however, they must finish the construction of at least 20,000 of such houses. But, London has only 2,000 open grounds fit for the construction of eight to nine houses like these. This means that they must built such houses outside the city in order to accommodate the homeless citizens. One weak point of these houses lies in want of durability. They will last only ten years at the best. The housing problem in London is of more serious nature than the food supply question.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER: A FARCE

Provisions of Document Twisted to Serve Convenience Of Anglo-American Powers

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Atlantic Charter was fabricated at the conference which Roosevelt and Churchill held in the Atlantic in August, 1941. It was a joint Anglo-American declaration made while Britain was engaged in war and America was still neutral. Because the document was given such a pretentious title, the assumption was that it represented Anglo-American war aims. In January, 1942, the Anglo-American countries rounded up 32 countries, including puppet nations and exiled regimes to issue a joint declaration, in which the Atlantic Charter provisions were incorporated, with the object of influencing world opinion.

There is no denying the fact that since then the charter has been mercilessly mutilated by the sponsors themselves. Its high-sounding provisions have been abused right and left through prevarication and actual deeds, making it a scrap of paper. For these reasons no one believes now in its empty promises. However, there are two points in it worthy of re-examination. This may be profitably done even though the document itself is a scrap of paper and incapable of coping with the actual conditions in the world today.

One of the points in question lies in its historic significance. For the holding of the Atlantic conference and the issuance of the joint declaration revealed the aggressive designs America had already secretly harbored in August, 1941. Lacking in intrinsic value, it has degenerated into a document of little consequence. The only thing it shows, as have been observed on the Anglo-American leaders' subsequent statements in defense of their war objectives and other postwar schemes, is their deception and duplicity. In other words, despite the flowery expressions, the events of the past years have only served to reveal the inordinate ambitious designs of the Anglo-Americans. In short, the Atlantic Charter represents no contribution to history.

Such being the case, it would be of interest to compare the Atlantic Charter with our Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. The comparison would clarify the historic significance of this great war and the respective war aims of the Axis and the anti-Axis. Let us, first, enumerate the eight provisions of the Atlantic Charter.

1—The Anglo-American nations desire no territorial expansion or any other forms of aggrandizement.

2—They will not countenance any territorial changes which are not in accord with the will of the people concerned.

3—They stand for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and for the restoration of the sovereignty and self-government to those nations which have been forcefully deprived of them.

4—They uphold the principles of equality in commerce and the right to acquire raw materials.

5—They favor economic cooperation among all nations for the improvement of the labor standard, economic adjustment and the social security.

6—After the destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they intend to establish a peace committed to the security of all nations and the assurance to them of freedom from fear and want.

7—They guarantee freedom of navigation on the high seas.

8—They are committed to the disarmament of aggressor nations and the setting up of a permanent system of general security.

Fate of the Charter

Now let us see what Roosevelt has done since the early part of 1941. To begin with, he had the Congress enact the Lend-Lease Act, put into effect the convoy system, increased the patrol areas for protection of ships and declared a state of national emergency act. This was followed by America's advance to Iceland, and the freezing of German and Italian assets, all of which could not but be a challenge against Germany and Italy. These measures were only short of war. In the meantime, he also threw down the gauntlet against Japan by attempting to strangulate her economically and by creating the ABCD line-up. Came then the holding of the Atlantic conference, which took place shortly after the German-Soviet war had broken out and just prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war. The meeting was attended, besides Roosevelt and Churchill, by an array of army, navy and air heads of both nations who discussed thoroughly all the pertinent features concerning military, political and economic matters. The Atlantic Charter drawn up at this meeting was evidently a challenge against the Axis nations; it was intended to pave the way for America's actual participation in the European war. At the same time, it was designed to be a political offensive to assure America's right to meddle in European affairs, which Roosevelt desired to push no matter how the European conflict may develop.

It may not be amiss here to compare some of the features of the Atlantic Charter to Wilson's famous fourteen points. Whereas the latter had stood for the principle of self-determination, the former stressed in particular those features concerning territorial changes and upholding of the existing sovereignty. The contrast in the aims shows that it was America's desire in the present war to maintain the status quo. This is clarified by her support of the exiled regimes.

In the meantime, Roosevelt did not overlook the importance of extending his ambitious designs in East Asia. This was made clear through the interpretation Churchill placed on the provisions of the Atlantic Charter. For instance, in the speech he made in the House of Commons on January 27, 1942, Churchill said:

"Even if America had not been actually attacked by Japan, there was a probability of her joining in the Pacific war. This was clearly hinted during our talks at the Atlantic conference."

It was Churchill incidentally who took the first step to abandon the Atlantic Charter. On September 9, 1942, he made the following statement in the House of Commons: "Under no circumstances can the Atlantic Charter restrict Britain's rights to India and Burma. It cannot affect Britain's announcements which have been made from time to time concerning the political status of our colonial governments."

Rejects Application

Thus did he reject the application of the Atlantic Charter to any of the British colonies which she had acquired originally through plunder, including those situated in the Far East.

The impotence of the Atlantic Charter was further revealed in the Polish boundary question. Compelled by political necessity, the Anglo-Americans have bowed down to the Soviet wishes. They have proposed a compromise wherein the Poles were to get a part of Germany in lieu of eastern Poland which the Soviet Union desires. At any rate, the Poles will be the scapegoat, and that in spite of the guarantee so plainly provided in the charter. The application of the Atlantic Charter has also been denied to Germany and Japan.

Churchill next circumvented the applicability of the charter along March, 1943, at the time when the Polish dispute cropped up. The substance of his radio announcement was that in the maintenance of the postwar world order it may be necessary to disregard the free will of some of the anti-Axis nations to their right of independence. Following Churchill, General Smuts of South Africa also made a significant speech. He said that in order to maintain the postwar equilibrium between Britain, America and the Soviet Union, it would be necessary for Britain to form the Western European Bloc. By doing that, Britain hopes to hold up her end of the equilibrium, although she is hemmed in between the two great Powers, America and the Soviet Union. The sum and substance of what Smuts' speech is that Britain's interests come first and that the small European nations must be sacrificed in Britain's cause.

These statements plainly disregard the principles and spirit of the Atlantic Charter which is supposed to stand for democracy and freedom of small countries. It also denies the principle of equality of sovereignty which was proclaimed by the declaration of Moscow in October, 1943.

The meaning of the charter was further twisted by Secretary of State Hull in April last year when he broadcast as follows:

"The Atlantic Charter is neither a law nor a code but an expression of fundamental principles, and never intended to apply to the solution of all international problems."

It goes without saying that the Anglo-American leaders' talks concerning their war aims and postwar schemes are evasive and indefinite, like their references to the Atlantic Charter. When we recall how America tried to justify her dispatching of oversea troops before the war and how she attempted to camouflage her intention in north African invasion in those days, we can readily see what her leaders were driving at. They wanted to drag the American people into war by pretending they were trying best to keep them out of war.

In fact, what they are aiming at appears to be predicated upon the assumption that they would win the war. Will the world be bamboozled by that? In regard to the real causes of the war, they have not in the least made any attempt to analyze them. They simply call the Germans aggressors without saying a word about the Versailles Treaty which caused the rise of Nazism. Yet they think that just by crushing Nazism they can solve the whole problem. How simpleminded they are! They are making no contributions to humanity. They are merely obsessed with the grandeur of their imperialistic ambitions.

Under such an ideology they have come to face the Far Eastern question. Their false ideas will be clarified when they are compared to our Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations.

Self-Defense Against Aggression

We aim for self-defense against their aggression and imperialism. We are committed to the riddance of all the pernicious Anglo-American influences from East Asia. We want to establish a co-existence and co-prosperity region incorporating all the peoples of East Asia, and this after liberating ourselves from their grip. In this connection, let us recall the statement of British Minister of Munition Lylelleton who stated that the War of Greater East Asia was the last resort taken by Japan in self-defense.

The basic principles of our Joint Declaration arise from such a premise. They are based upon the conception of a Greater East Asia which would contribute toward the peace and prosperity of the world. The substance of those principles numbering five is as follows:

1—Establishment of a moral order among themselves for co-existence and co-prosperity; 2—respect for national sovereignty and independence: mutual friendship; 3—advance of their original cultures; 4—economic development upon a basis of reciprocity; 5—friendly relations with all the countries of the world and contribution to the progress of mankind.

What does this clear-cut declaration signify but a fundamental difference from the Anglo-American war aims as embodied in their Atlantic Charter. It certainly differs from the plan of the Anglo-Americans announced after their Cairo Conference, in November, 1943. That announcement was an expression of a base, low mentality which is only conceivable under such a setup as the Atlantic Charter, and which is quite different from our lofty ideals embodied in our Joint Declaration.

As was stated, the Atlantic Charter has been utilized to advance Anglo-American reactionary ideas and to maintain their status quo. Its articles have been garbled to suit their convenience. For instance, while America is advocating freedom of commerce and acquisition of raw materials under the Atlantic Charter, she is bent upon creating monopolitic markets in Central and South Americas, to the denial of all others. It appears as if she thinks the whole world was created for the advancement of her own interest and no others.

Significant is the fact the Atlantic Charter has never been referred to as applicable to the problems of East Asia. Other than the reference made by Churchill to India and Burma, as was stated above, there is no mention made of the rest of East Asia, excepting the statement which was made by Vice-President Wallace for the division of Asia after the war. He wants to divide up Asia into two, one a free Asia, meaning China and the Soviet Union, and the other colonial Asia. But the strangest part of Wallace's statement was that he never said anything about the restoration of those colonies which the Anglo-Americans plundered forcefully.

The Anglo-American hypocrisy and designs which they hide under the cloak of their Atlantic Charter should be justly pointed out. The most effectual answer however, to their false propaganda lies in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Region based upon the great principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. This we consider is the best means to combat mendacious propaganda.

Definitions

Wedding: A funeral where you smell your own flowers.

Tips: Wages we pay other people's hired help.

Punctuality: The art of guessing how late the other fellow is going to be.

Tram: A place so crowded that even the men can't all get seats.

Jolt to Dad

Johnny: "Papa, would you be glad if I saved a dollar for you?"

Papa: "Certainly, my son."

Johnny: "Well, I saved it for you, all right. You said if I brought a first class report from my teacher this week, you would give me a dollar, and I didn't bring it."

Out in the Country

Muggins: "Yes, I'm living out in the country now. It certainly has its inconveniences."

Buggins: "What do you miss most?"

Muggins: "The last train home at night."

BASIS OF JAPANESE-GERMAN COLLABORATION

Common War Aims, Mutual Agreement on Problems Forge Strong Ties Between Two Countries

Editor's Note: The following article written by Niemon Obuchi, former Professor at the Ritsumeikan University, appeared recently in the Gaiko Jiho.

It is hardly necessary to say that in this world all States maintain their existence in a state of interrelationship. In this sense, it may be said that they live, broadly speaking, in unison with one another. From this concord of a general nature develops a special relationship between some particular States. So we have in this world some States between which there exists a relationship of only a general character, devoid of any special cordiality, and some other States between which there subsists a close relationship of a special nature. A close international relationship develops out of a variety of causes, and it is indisputable that it springs up most easily between the States which have a common enemy.

Japan and Germany are now fighting a war of unprecedented dimensions against America and Britain. This war has many characteristic features, and the most prominent of all is presumably the form in which it will be concluded. Numerous wars have been fought in the past, but it may be said that in these instances practically no defeated country suffered such a fatal blow that its very existence was jeopardized. Such was especially the case with the wars in the nineteenth century. In the Crimean War, in the Franco-German War, in the Sino-Japanese War and in the Russo-Japanese War, for instance, the issue did not endanger the existence of the vanquished.

Different From Post Wars

The end of the former World War, however, presented a form of settlement of very different aspect. Setting apart the fact that Germany and Austria were deprived of part of their respective territories, Germany was condemned to a ruthless limitation of armaments, while Austria was reduced to a state in which she could not live without financial aid from outside countries. Although neither Germany nor Austria lost her status as an independent State, a ruthless limitation of armaments imposed on Germany necessarily rendered her national defense very defective with the result that the foundation of her existence was badly shaken. The right of defending itself unaided ought to be recognized in any independent State as its essential attribute. To deny this right to any State would be to imperil its existence. Again, to reduce a State to a condition in which it could not live without financial aid from another State or a group of other States was also a very extraordinary step to take. No independent State had ever been forced into such a helpless financial position. Indeed, it is one indispensable condition of national independence that a State should be capable of administering its own financial affairs. To force a State into the condition of such financial inability was, in itself, a very cruel measure to undermine the basis of its independent existence.

It will thus be seen that at the conclusion of the former World War the victors dealt with the defeated nations in a manner unheard of in the history of the wars of the nineteenth century. In other words, the methods adopted of concluding the former World War were very different from those adopted in ending the wars of the previous century. In the present war, America and Britain are dreaming of world domination, as is clear from many facts which have hitherto come to light. Should they ever realize this dream, it would mean the ruin of the States pitted against them. In his New Year Message of 1940, Fuehrer Hitler rightly declared that one thing that is certain in regard to the present war is that there is no room whatever for a compromise. That is to say, it is too plain that on the issue of the present war hangs the fate of all belligerent countries. It is only natural, therefore, that there should spring up a special relationship between the States which are fighting the common enemy in this fateful struggle.

Axis War Aims

Japan's aims in the War of Greater East Asia are, as clearly set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, to ensure her own existence and defense and to safeguard the stability of East Asia. As to Germany's war aims, they have been made clear in Fuehrer Hitler's frequent public utterances. In his speech on the seventh anniversary of the accession to power of the National Socialist Party on January 30, 1940, for instance, the Fuehrer declared that the National Socialist Party saved Germany from the wicked designs of West European Powers who were bent on destroying her and particularly from the disgrace of the Versailles Treaty, stressing that all the measures taken by the German Government were invariably directed toward the defense of the country. He complained that every proposal made by Germany for opening peaceful negotiations was turned down and that Germany's strenuous efforts to rehabilitate her shattered economic conditions were met by Britain and France with the threat of another war against Germany. After pointing out the unreasonableness of the Anglo-French attitude, he asserted that Germany has as good a right of existence as other States. From this speech, it is clear that what Germany aims at in the war against Britain is to maintain her existence. As regards her war against America, she has made it clear that neutral America's aid for Britain against Germany and her attacks on German merchantmen tried Germany's patience to the utmost, finally compelling her to unsheath her sword against America in self-defense.

There are various causes responsible for generating a special relationship between States. Domestic policies on parallel lines adopted by two States may occasion the growth of fellow feeling between them or there will most naturally grow up the feeling of sympathy between two or several States which adopt the same diplomatic policy toward another State or States. That fellow feeling is stirred up most strongly between the States which are fighting the same enemy goes without saying.

Two Treaties

Between Japan and Germany, there do exist two important treaties which bind them together firmly in the present war. One of these is, needless to say, the Tripartite Pact signed among Japan, Germany and Italy on September 27, 1940, and the other is the Agreement for the joint prosecution of the war concluded among these three Powers on December 11, 1941.

As everybody knows, under the Tripartite Pact, Japan pledges herself to recognize and respect the leading position of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe while Germany and Italy likewise pledge themselves to recognize and respect the leading position of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia. The contracting parties also promise to cooperate in their efforts in pursuit of the above-mentioned policy. It is further stipulated that in case one of the contracting parties is attacked by a third party, all contracting parties should assist one another by all possible means, politically, economically and militarily. In the other pact for the joint prosecution of the war and for abstention from concluding a separate peace, it is stipulated that Japan, Germany and Italy should prosecute the war forced upon them by America and Britain with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory and that they should not conclude an armistice or peace with either America or Britain without complete understanding between themselves. By Badoglio's act of betrayal, it is true, Italy dropped temporarily out of these two pacts, but the continued validity of both treaties was affirmed by the joint declaration issued by Japan and Germany immediately afterwards. It is, indeed, clear in the light of the accepted rules of international law that even in the absence of such a joint declaration, a Three-Power treaty cannot be rendered invalid by the withdrawal of one of the signatories. The above-mentioned two treaties then remain in force between Japan and Germany and the two countries are closely bound together by them.

Germany Follows Japan

Japan's declaration of war against America and Britain on December 8, 1941, for the maintenance of her own existence and security and for the safeguarding of the peace of East Asia was followed by Germany's declaration of war against America on the 11th of the same month. On that occasion, Fuehrer Hitler stated that America's action tried Germany's patience so extremely that Germany finally decided to open war against America on Japan's side by the application of the Tripartite Pact. It was on this very day that the pact for the non-conclusion of a separate peace referred to was signed.

Under the above-mentioned two treaties, Japan and Germany are in complete agreement to wage the present war in close cooperation. The fate of the two countries is inseparably linked, and on the issue of the war depends the destiny of both. The self-existence and self-defense of a State is, of course, the concern of the State concerned, but in the present war it has become a matter to be achieved by Japan and Germany conjointly.

A new order to be established in East Asia and that in Europe for the security of these regions may be different in content according to the individual States concerned, but the successful prosecution of the present war, which is the essential prerequisite, hinges on the joint efforts of Japan and Germany. It is, therefore, impossible to consider Japan-German collaboration in the present war without reference to the two treaties referred to.

Fruits of Wisdom

Truth does not do as much good in the world, as its counterfeit does mischief.—Rochefoucauld.